

THE HISTORY OF DRINKING: Its Origin Dates Away Back To Pagan Gods and Ancients

Mythology Hints Liquor Invented 30,000 Years Ago

AFTER July 1 the human race—as far as the United States is concerned—is required by law to quit doing something our ancestors did so far back that one gets dizzy counting the centuries.

Drinking of intoxicating liquor originated way back in mythological times.

Noah was the first man history records as having got drunk. That was exactly 4,266 years ago—2,347 years before Christ.

But Noah may have been a very modern drinker—if mythology is to be believed. Ancients say the Egyptians had four kinds of wine on their wine card 4,000 years ago—and that they also knew how to make beer. That was along about Adam's time, supposed to have been 4,004 B. C.

The Phoenicians got drunk, too, a couple of thousand years before Christ. And both the Phoenicians and Egyptians claimed the gods founded their oldest cities and their race could boast an antiquity of 30,000 years.

Maybe drinking was the vogue then. Prehistoric man a couple of hundred thousand years ago probably had something to drown his sorrows in.

There's another rumor echoing in the halls of mythology that a prehistoric people living 7,000 years ago in what is now Switzerland had the wine-drinking habit. Grapes seeds were found in excavations that revealed ruins of their homes.

The Greeks themselves couldn't get drunk of a time when wine wasn't known, so they credited the gods with its invention. The gods are also supposed to have invented beer, but apparently the gods knew nothing about whisky that long ago.

Bacchus has been getting a lot of publicity, including criticism and praise, as the god of wine and John Barrymore revels generally. He was a Greek god and his real name was Dionysus. He was called Bacchus after 500 B. C. and introduced the Bacchalia festival into Rome.

It's unknown how many centuries the god Dionysus was hoisting the wine trade before he changed his name to Bacchus for advertising purposes. But many mythology experts say Bacchus enjoys undeserved notoriety.

It's said the real inventors of not only wine, but also beer, were the sun god Osiris and his wife Isis. Isis may or may not be significant—but Osiris was known as the god of the dead, and also as the god of Hades.

Wine Is Oldest; Lay First Drunk At Door of Noah

EARNED historians say wine undoubtedly is the oldest of drinks, beer a close second and whisky, brandy, etc., very modern inventions.

Discounting mythological stories that the pagan gods invented wine and beer 6,000 or more years ago, the drink historian must reckon thus:

Drinking of wine originated in 2447 B. C. The Bible says Noah, having piloted the Ark through the deluge, "began to be a husbandman and planted a vineyard." And from the grapes he raised he made wine and drank of it and "he was drunken."

Noah was 600 years old when he took up drinking. Apparently it didn't cut him off in his youth, for he lived to the ripe old age of 950. Noah drank "vayin." Lot also got drunk on "vayin" and fell into disrepute.

The ancient Greeks said the inventor of wine was a god Dionysus, who became notorious under the name of Bacchus. The ancient Egyptians said it was Osiris, known as the god of the dead and the god of Hades. The Hebrews ascribed the art of wine making to Noah. Preponderance of testimony appears to fasten the thing on Noah.

The earliest recorded example of a specific brand of wine was Chablis, produced near Damascus about 1915 B. C. The Phoenicians, earliest traders and navigators, traded in it. Later the Persian king Darius Chablis with great avidity.

Ruins of Nineveh, founded in 2245 B. C., have disclosed inscriptions giving a list of ten different wines served at the table of Assur-bani-pal, king of the Assyrians.

Over a thousand years before Christ the Phoenicians introduced wine into Spain and Italy. In 600 B. C. vine dressers from Ionia, a part of Asia Minor including Smyrna, introduced vines into Marseilles, France, introducing the southern Gauls in tillage, wine dressing, wine making and commerce.

The first Roman republic encouraged wine making by prohibiting imports. Pliny says Spanish, Gallic and Greek wines were drunk in Rome in the first century of the Christian era.

The regal bubbling water, champagne, came as the result of vines being carried into Champagne, France, and part of Germany by Emperor Probus about 270 A. D. Vines were first planted in Flanders in 1276, whence wine was introduced into apothecary shops in England in 1300. Today wine was first made in 1250 and Madeira wine in 1420.

Egypt made Beer In 14th Century Prior to Chirst

CERTAINLY exists that beer, like wine, was a popular drink in ancient days.

Mythology says the Egyptians drank a beer made from malt or red barley as long ago as the Fourth Dynasty—3,700 years before Christ, almost back to Adam's time. This beer was called "heqa."

Herodotus in 450 B. C. ascribed the invention of beer to the goddess Isis, wife of Osiris, known as god of the dead and god of Hades, the mythological inventor of wine.

Mythology's so uncertain, however. It treats centuries so lightly. So the drink historian, conceding wine to be older than beer and Noah to have been the first man to get drunk on wine in 2447 B. C., discounts mythology and reckons thus:

Drinking of beer originated in 1300 B. C. A papyrus of the time of Seti I, king of Egypt in 1300 B. C., alludes to persons "inhabited from overindulgence in beer."

Xenophon (401 B. C.) refers to the use of beer in ancient Armenia. The writings of Archilochus, Parian poet and satirist about 650 B. C., contain evidence that the Greeks of his day knew the process of brewing beer.

The Egyptians taught the Greeks how to make beer. The ancient Chinese knew how, too. Even in those days beer didn't occupy the place that wine did in the best society. Both the Greeks and Romans drank beer, but the latter despised it as a barbarian drink.

The Romans much improved methods of brewing. They carried beer brewing education to England. Roman historians say Britons in the south of England brewed ale from barley and malt before the Roman invasion. The Saxons, among whom ale had long been a common drink, learned from the Britons what the Romans had taught them in brewing.

Pliny mentions beer in use in Spain about the time the Christian era opened. It was called "cella" and "ceria." France had it under the name of "cerevisia."

Says Pliny: "The people of Spain brew this liquid so that it will keep good a long time. So exquisite is the cunning of mankind in gratifying their vicious appetites that they have invented a method to make water itself produce intoxication."

Kafir races of South Africa centuries ago began making a kind of beer from millet. Flanders had beer at the time of the birth of Christ.

Whisky a Modern Drink, but Hard Liquor Very Old

NLY in modern times has whisky reached a popularity comparable to the antique custom of drinking wine and beer.

The name is derived from the Celtic "uisgebeatha," meaning "water of life," subsequently contracted to "uisgebaugh" and still later to whisky. Under that name it was first distilled in the sixteenth century in Scotland and Ireland.

But spirits are much older. The art of distillation of alcoholic fluids was known many centuries before Christ.

Spirits were manufactured in Egypt, India, China and the far east generally as far back as 2000 B. C.—347 years after Noah first got drunk on wine. Crude stills for distilling spirits were used also in Tibet and Tahiti.

The ancient Chinese centuries before Christ distilled a liquor called "sauchoo." And "arrah" was made in India as early as 800 B. C.

Aristotle (384 B. C.) wrote: "Sea water can be rendered potable by distillation; wine and other liquids can be submitted to the same process. After they have been converted into humid vapors they return to liquid."

Distillation processes are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about 1150. Regent Henry VIII, king of England, began in 1509. This was just as early as Scotland and Ireland began to distill.

Pliny in his Natural History says the Egyptians distilled a drink called "zythum," which in the Greek means "drink from barley." It was made from corn and barley.

Alcohol was first obtained by distillation of fermented liquors by the Greeks in the twelfth century. But our ancestors had been drinking the alcohol lurking in the favorite drinks of the day many centuries before that.

Brandy, spirit produced from wine, was known in the ninth century. But the first attempt at distillation of brandy was by Arnaldus de Villa Nova in the thirteenth century.

Processes of distilling whisky were greatly improved in 1601 by Adam, of Montpelier.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—Where did the "Princess Pat" regiment get its name?—G. U. N.

A.—This regiment was named after Princess Patricia, daughter of Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada.

Q.—What is "Turco"?—J. L. L.

A.—Turco is a name given to the French colonial troops from the Barbary states.

Q.—How are coral islands formed?—E. R. F.

A.—They are formed from the remains of tiny insects that grow generation after generation for thousands of years, slowly building up from the bottom of the ocean by the shells they leave behind.

Q.—How can a wart be removed?—T. Y. U.

A.—The Public Health Service says that the best way to remove warts is by an X-ray treatment. If this is not available they can be burned off with nitric acid. Great care should be taken that the nitric acid does not touch the live flesh.

Q.—What is the origin of the legendary character of the Low Wallace, Eugene Sue and others, of the "Man Who Lives Forever"?—L. K.

A.—This character, so widely used in fiction, undoubtedly had its origin in the offender to whom Christ said:

(two) Sixth (two), Seventh, Eighth, Ninth (two) and Twelfth (two) districts.

Louisiana—First, Third, Fourth (two), Fifth and Seventh districts.

Mississippi—Senator Harrison (two), First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh (two) and Eighth districts.

North Carolina—Senator Overman, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts.

South Carolina—Senator First, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh (two), Eighth and Ninth districts.

Virginia—Senator First (two), Fifth, Seventh and Ninth districts.

Everything good to eat advertised in the News want columns. High quality, low prices.—(A. I.)

MARRIAGE IS QUESTIONED

is a Ceremony Without a License. Knoxville, June 29.—Is a marriage ceremony without a license legal? This was one of the interesting questions which arose in the case of Dix Byrd et al. vs. Mary Byrd, Knox equity, heard in the court of civil appeals here, on June 27.

Cabaret, Toasts and 'Pick-Me-Up' All Are Ancient

HARDLY anybody realizes that the "modern" trimmings of drinking were known to the ancients—the people who invented wine and beer and various kinds of "likker" of obsolete names.

An ancient Jai, thousands of years before Christ, could be accomplished with mixed drinks under the hypnotic spell of the cabaret. They drank health toasts and they even had a "pick-me-up" drink to soothe the aching brow the morning after. And they knew about "knockout drops."

The Assyrians in Nineveh, a city founded in 2245 B. C., had mixed drinks distilled from the sap of palm oil trees. The Babylonians, a bit earlier, had a mysterious mixed drink that had a double-barreled kick.

Cabarets originated in the music and dancing that attended drinking bouts among the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans. Egyptian parchments depicted banquets "disordered by drunkenness."

Plato and Xenophon (401 B. C.) describe the famous "symposia," or drinking parties of the Greeks. Under the name in French, the party came into vogue in Rome. This original cabaret followed a feast. Dancing, music, games and riddles added the guests.

Next cabaret drink was wine and water mixed for all in a huge bowl. The master of the revels decided the strength of the beverage and the toasts to be drunk. Christians took up the pagan custom of health drinking and began drinking at wakes and births.

The first cocktail—or at least the custom of the aperitif—was used by Greeks and Romans in drinking before eating and on occasions of solemn prayer to pagan gods.

Homer's Odysseus was probably the man who started the "here's how" practice. Upon leaving the Phoenicians he took up the drinking bowl and said to Alcinoos' wife: "I drink to you; be happy."

Ulysses, after the fall of Troy in 1184 B. C., was the first man to get his enemy drunk before swatting him, says Homer. He piled the giant Polyphemus with wine till he was helpless. Ulysses also ran into the first use of "knockout drops" when the enchantress on the island of Circe mixed drugs with wine and then turned her Greek victims into swine.

Ancient Egyptians didn't use ice water to cure a "hangover." They took a little cabbage water as a "pick-me-up" drink.

Babylonian King First to Impose Laws for Liquor

OLD RECORDS prove that liquor laws, seeking to curb the evils of drink, are not inventions of the modern era.

The ancients began regulating the liquor traffic as far back as twenty-three centuries before the birth of Christ.

King Hammurabi found that "drunkenness was getting so bad in Babylon in 2250 B. C. that he enacted liquor regulations in the now celebrated Hammurabi code of Babylonian law."

Babylonians, in the valley between the Tigris and Euphrates, in Asia Minor. The king's code fixed a fair price for wine and provided death as a penalty for a tavern keeper who permitted disorder.

Tavernkeepers were usually women in those days. The code read like this:

"If riotous persons assemble in the house of a wine merchant, and these riotous persons seize and not drive to the palace, that wine merchant shall be put to death."

First military restriction of drinking—the first time the canteen was taken away from soldiers—was in the case of the Carthaginian army in the ninth century before Christ. Wine was forbidden in camps and also its use was forbidden among magistrates holding public office.

In 1255 A. D. London taverns were so restricted by law that they were forced to close at curfew.

Richard II first regulated liquor prices in England in 1351. In 1427 the authorities uncovered the first case of illegal adulteration, and 150 barrels of wine were condemned and emptied into the streets of London by order of the lord mayor.

The growth of crime in England toward the end of the fifteenth century is said to have caused the establishment of a licensing system of taverns. The English, historians say, "have been notorious for hard drinking for centuries."

Even prior to that, during the eighth century, ale booths—fore-runners of the taverns—were under legal regulation.

During Queen Elizabeth's reign, beginning 1558, spirits were first taxed. The liquor industry was then beginning to assume considerable importance.

In 1603 England first legislated against alehouses and drunkenness. In 1738 an effort was made to restrict the use of gin by a prohibitory act. But gin "moonshiners" blossomed out and the plan failed.

Any grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quart of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

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Bone-Dry Nation First Sought By Ancient Chinese

LEGISLATION for a bone-dry nation—like the United States after July 1—is nothing new.

Temperance movements and prohibition crusades date back at least 8,000 years! It was China that first tried to be bone-dry.

Early reforms along temperance lines are attributed to the priests of India and Persia. But the Chinese claim that in the eleventh century before Christ their emperor, so disgusted over the prevalence of drunkenness, ordered all the grape vines in the kingdom uprooted.

The Chinese emperor removed the cause of wine drinking. That may be the reason why the Chinese took to making intoxicating liquor out of rice.

A hundred years before this bone-dry effort, in the twelfth century before Christ, King Wen tried partial reform in China. Wen, founder of the Chou dynasty, promulgated an "announcement against drunkenness," according to ancient Chinese documents handed down by Confucius.

King Wen declared "drinking has long been a national vice." He ordered that wine be used only in connection with sacrifices—and even then drunkenness was not to be tolerated.

But there was a joker in this edict.

Here it is: "When, however, you high officials and others have done your duty in ministering to the aged and to your sovereign, you may then eat to satiety and drink to elevation."

The temperance reformer also existed in Egypt centuries before Christ. Here's what a teacher looking to a youth who had been feasting upon the flowing bowl too freely:

"Drink not beer to excess. The words that come out of thy mouth thou canst not recall. Thy face will break thy limbs and no one reaches out a hand to thee. Thy comrades go on drinking; they stand up and say, 'Away with this fellow who is drunk.' If any one should then seek thee to ask counsel of thee, thou wouldst be found lying in the dust like a little child."

The first temperance society in the United States was formed in April, 1808, at Moreau, Saratoga county, New York. It had forty-three members, presided by a list of 25 cents for each person drinking rum, gin, whiskey, wine or distilled spirits and it existed fourteen years. In 1826 the American Temperance society was founded at Boston and in 1832 prominent members of congress formed the Congressional Temperance society.

"Bayer Cross" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN

"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the active "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds and Pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores—larger packages also. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetatechloride of Salicylic Acid.—(Adv.)



Summer Days In MICHIGAN



Summer Days In MICHIGAN

Summer days are days full of sport—in MICHIGAN. Full of the breath of fragrant forest—of the cool air of the Great Lakes; full of the urge of rod and reel, paddle and portage, sail or motor, dive and splash. Full, too, of romantic trails through woods, along the shores of inland lakes, following romping streams. Full of things to do and gay, interesting people from all over the country to do them with.

A beautiful land for your summer holidays is Michigan—a land out of the fairybook of the things you like best to do—a land which satisfies that hunger for the great out-of-doors, for Nature, for sport, for rest.

Michigan this summer for your vacation.

The United States Railroad Administration invites you to travel and offers Summer Excursion fares. Ask your local ticket agent to help you plan your trip or apply to nearest Consolidated Ticket Office, or write for illustrated booklet—"Michigan Summer Resorts"—to nearest Travel Bureau.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

Travel Bureau 143 Liberty Street New York City

Travel Bureau 646 Transportation Building Chicago

Travel Bureau 603 Highway Building Atlanta

CELEBRATE

PEACE!

"We should record our Gratitude and Pride for the Courage, the Heroism and the Efficiency of our American Soldiers, Sailors and Marines."

Chattanooga is going to do this on July 4th with come Home Celebration for "Our Boys" who helped Victory possible.

Over 2,000 people are giving unlimited time to insure success of this tremendous undertaking.

To defray the expense of this Celebration there are being sold

\$1.00 Welcome Home Bonds

Each Bond has attached two coupons entitling holder to admittance to Victory-Peace Pageant and Fireworks at Warner Park.

Any surplus will be divided among the Sunday Schools participating in the Victory-Peace Pageant.

Show your gratitude for what "Our Boys" have done, even though it may not be possible for you to attend.

Buy a Welcome Home Bond "Today"

FOR SALE BY J. M. SHAW CO. LIVE AND LET LIVE DRUG STORE

SCHWARTZ BROS. EDWARDS & LEBRON RHODES-MAHONEY

A few Reserved Grand Stand Seats for Pageant and Fireworks for sale at Live and Let Live.

Head stopped up— with summer cold— or hay fever

BAUME ANALGESIQUE BENGUE

will quickly clear it. Healing and refreshing. Get a tube

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SAYS HE NEVER FELT BETTER

Tennessee Man Was Down in Bed When He Started Taking Tanlac.

HE'S BACK AT WORK NOW

"I Feel in Better Shape Than I Have in a Long Time," He Declares.

"I have actually gained fifteen pounds on Tanlac and never felt better in my life. I was down in bed for a long time, and I was so weak and exhausted all the time. I seemed to be in a bad spell of sickness, as I could get no relief from the medicine prescribed for me and I was getting very uneasy about my condition."

"I hadn't eaten anything in several days, but when I began taking Tanlac, my appetite soon started up and I began to eat and get back my strength. Before I had finished my third bottle I was up and at work feeling all right, and I am now in better shape than I have been in a good long while."

Tanlac is sold in Chattanooga by Live and Let Live Drug Store, and the leading druggist in practically every city, town and village in America.—(Adv.)

TECHNICAL END OF WAR LIES WITH EACH NATION

INTEREST CENTERS IN SPEAKING TOUR.

Wilson First President to Sign Treaty as a Negotiator—Mission Ends.

Washington, June 30.—(A. P.)—Signing at Versailles of the peace treaty with Germany formally brings to a close the world's greatest war.

Although technical termination of the war will be the result of the signing of the treaty, the peace negotiations have been going on for months, and the final outcome of the peace negotiations is still uncertain.

With the signing of the treaty work of the peace conference proper began as concerns negotiations with Germany as brought to conclusion after more than five months of conferences. Portions of the treaty with Austria yet remain to be completed and negotiations with Turkey and Bulgaria still pending.

Interest Centers in Tour.

Interest also will be more decidedly centered in the speaking tour which the president will make after he has laid the treaty before the senate.

Whether the treaty will be ratified has not been made